Amnocments Co-Night.

NSOU OFERA HCUSE—2 and 8:15—"Pon."
ABINO—8—" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
AVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Strictly MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8-" The Rajah."

Buden ta Adnertigements

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Enginess Motices.

"ALDER' EY BRAND

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will begin in its issue July 8 the publication of a new story by Edgar Fawcett, utilled "An Ambitious Woman." This is a story of New-ork life and social aspirations, and is likely to prove of even water interest than Mr. Fawcett's former novel. "A Geneman of Lessure." which was especially popular in social reies throughout the city,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY, 1 veat 12 00 SUNDAY, 1 year\$2 00 DAILY (without Sun 10 00 SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 year\$2 00 day) 1 year\$2 00 SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 year 3 00 Benni by P. O. Order or in registered letter.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Comte de Chambord is a little better. — In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Trevelyan made further statements relative to assisted emigrants. —— The French flag has been raised on the New-Hebrides Islands. —— The American riflemen have gone to Rambam to practise at the long ranges. = Evidence for the defence in the Jewish murder trial in Hungary was heard. ____ One death from cholera is said to have occurred in Alexandria. —— Riotous strikers are making trouble in Marseilles, and in Staffordshire,

DOMESTIC.-Governor Barstow, of Vermont, yesrevolt at Ely. — Timothy Smith was arrested for stealing \$17,300 belonging to Pickering & Mosely, of Boston. — It was reported that I Sentenant-Council figes had been defeated in Montana by British Cree Indians. === Twentysix baddings were destroyed by fire at Evansville, Minn. — Fourteen graduates of Williams College protested against the teaching of freetrade doctrines only in that college. == Edward Hanian, the c. csman, arrived at Ogdensburg to train for his race with Ross. = Another ballot for United States Senator was taken without result iu the Legislature of New-Hampshire. The War and Interior departments are approaching an agreement as to the captive Apaches. "heitor-General Phillips has given an opinion as to the shipment of domestic spirits to Ber-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The hot weather continued yesterday; the mercury went up to 94°, and there were many sunstrokes. —— P. E. Martiningo, formerly a bank clerk in Italy, was arrested on the charge of stealing about \$160,000 Conflicting stories were told about the alleged Knex-Sheahan duel. ____ The lease of the Jersey Central Railroad was confirmed by the stankholders. - The captain and crew of a wrecked Italian bark were brought into port === Thirty-eight assisted immigrants arrived. == The Niagara Falls Commission held a meeting. ___ At a baseball match in Brook'yn the umpire's jaw was broken by a ball. A gas war is imminent in Brooklyn. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (4121) grains), 82.73 cents. Stocks were a bttle than usually active and were higher; they closed dull and strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear and partly cloudy weather, and chances of light rain. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 94°; lowest, 73°; average, 8178°.

THE TRIBUNE will begin in its issue of Sunday

next the publication of a new story by Edgar Fac-

AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN. This is a story of New York life and social aspirations, and is likely to prove of even greater interest than Mr. Faucesti's former novel, "A Gentleman of Leisure," which was especially popular in social circles through-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav s, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in cludes the ocean postage.

The action of the Cornell University trustees in providing a course of lectures on protection as well as on free trade, has not been without good influence. Some of the more influential graduates of Williams College have just forwarded to their alma mater a petition for fair instruction in political economy and a protest against the one-sided teaching of free trade The authorities of Williams have referred the matter to a special committee of

The members of the Short-Hour League, who met last night to discuss their favorite topic, could hardly have found a stronger argument in behalf of the cause so dear to their hearts than the record of the thermometer yesterday. It was, indeed, a day calculated to make all men favor fewer hours of work. With the mercury at 94° the sternest and most exacting employer wilts. So now is the time for the short-hours advocates to push their cause. If this heated term continues much longer, the New-Yorker who is not converted, at least to a half-holiday on Saturday, will be hard to find.

In view of the strong feeling which General Crook has shown concerning the treatment of his captured Apaches, the arrangement for the disposition of them which is outlined in our Washington dispatches is probably as satisfactory as any that could be made at present. According to this plan the captives are to be placed on the San Car-los reservation, with the consent of the Department of the Interior; but the War Department is to become responsible for their good behavior. General Crook is confident that he can control them perfectly. The people in Arizona who have suffered from the depredations of Juh's band, and who hold that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, will not like this arrangement. But in regard to hes, General Crook may be said to be good authority; and any experiment which he favors so heartily as he does this, should hardly be condemned without a trial.

At the beginning of the extraordinary trial of the Jews at Nyreghhaza, Hungary, on the charge of having murdered a Christian girl, the testimony for the prosecution seemed to have been obtained mostly from a boy by cuts and fear of torture; and now the dece is accused of resorting to similar means

as the body of the murdered gul now say that their statements were forced from them by torture. The facts indicate that both the Jews and the Christians mixed up in the case are a decidedly bad lot. The higher authorities in Hungary are credited with the assertion that while they do not believe the prisoners are guilty they could not prevent the trial from going on. Possibly they could not with their present judicial system ; but if they do not go to work soon and reform the whole system, whose defects have been so clearly revealed since this trial began, they will lose all right to be called civilized-much less Christian.

Those young Europeans who recently have betrayed the confidence of their employers abroad, and have then fled to America for refuge, seem to be particularly weak specimens of youthful depravity. Aside from the stupidity which they show in forgetting the Atlantic cable, and in supposing that the United States are a safe asylum for criminals, no sooner are they under arrest here than they confess their guilt in the most abject manner, apparently hoping that they will be let off easily if they make no trouble. The last illustration in point is the case of the Italian bank clerk Martiningo, who has just been arrested for stealing \$160,000. In striking contrast with this unattractive characteristic is the obstinate resistance which our own rogues make when they are captured in other lands. They deny every charge and resist extradition to the utmost with the help of the best legal counsel they can get-witness Phipps, of Philadelphia; Hall, of Newark, and Halliday and, Sinclarir, of this city. A criminal who is easily frightened and easily managed, of course is highly desirable from a police point of view; but, all the same, the contrast we have noted shows the American's superiority even in his badness.

The annexation schemes of France have seldom been wise, and her latest projects in Tonquin and Madagascar seem to bave been particularly injudicious; but despite all this, the craving of the Republic for more colonies has now led to the annexation of the New-Hebrides. At this distance it does not seem as if it would give France much trouble to hold her new possession. Indeed, remembering the trouble the Government has had to get enough marines and colonial troops to go to Madagascar and Tonquin, it seems as if the annexation would hardly have been undertaken if it were likely to be attended with war. But it is possible that France has been reckoning without England. British subjects in the Pacific are sensitive about the movements of the French, Italians and Germans on neighboring islands, and they could bring a good deal of influence to bear on the Home Government in favor of checking the ambitious schemes of the French. They will be the more sensitive now that the English Ministry have refused to sanction the annexation of New-Guinea. That same refusal, however, leaves Mr. Gladstone in an advantageous position in case he does see fit to interfere with this little game of the French.

" KEEP THE RASCALS OUT!" The public mind should be concentrated upon the fact that not a single Democratic Convention held during the present year has had a word to say in favor of Civil Service Reform. All the Democratic platforms have contained impassioned appeals for the ejection of the Republican party from the control of affairs, but that is all. There are no assurances that if the Democrats are put in power they will | itself to a few loaves of bread. The court, not perpetuate the present Civil Service Reform law, but there are abundant evidences that the repeal of that law would be the first Democratic act after getting possession. At the recent Ohio Democratic Convention the talk was all in that vein. Senator Pendleton, the author of the law, was snubbed, and cpenly denounced. The leading Democratic organ of line with his party" against the law. General Ward, in declaring himself a candidate for the Senatorship, took care to say that he was in favor of giving all the offices to Democrats in case of Democratic success. The platform demanded a "change" vociferously, but had not a word to say in favor of Mr. Pendleton or his law.

This is no new development. Every aspiring Democratic statesman who has wished to stand well with his party has been speering at the Pendleton law ever since its passage. Senator Thurman said months ago that he was in favor of "taking the boys in out of the cold and warming their toes." Governor Butler put the same idea in a more abstrose form when he declared his belief in the principle that the Government belongs to its friends." More recently the organs of the party have invented a still more roundabout way of expressing the same idea. They shout, "Turn the rascals out!" meaning all the time, "Put us rascals back." None of these cries deceive the public for a moment. The whole Democratic party is rushing headlong after a clean sweep of all the offices, and is so confident of success that it has thrown off all disguise. It has a simple way in which it can express its determination to stand by the Civil Service law, and it studiously refrains from using it. A plank in each convention platform approving Senator Pendleton's work would be all that was necessary, but such a plank has not appeared yet and is not likely to.

Not only are the platforms sileut. The candidates are either silent or openly against the law. Judge Hoadly is trying to pose before the country as an independent, progressive Democrat who is considerably better than his party, yet we venture to predict that he will not be so reckless as to champion the Pendleton law. His prospects are dismal enough now. They would be absolutely hopeless were he thus to put himself out of "line with his party." He is attempting an impossible rôle. The Democrats are not looking for a progressive candidate, and they will not support one. What they want is a candidate who, if he is elected to the Presidency, will take the boys in by the fire and warm their toes. That is the kind of reform they are after, and the only kind. Perhaps the country yearns to give it to them, but there are no signs of such a disposition at the present mo-

A PARIS BREAD RIOT The trial of Louise Michel, as we find the details recounted in the foreign exchanges, is a characteristic episode of Parisian life. The prisoner was a school-teacher before she entered upon what she considers her public career, and has reached the mature age of forty-seven. She served her apprenticeship in anarchical polities during the flery period of the Commune, and was one of the convicts exiled to New-Caledonia by M. Thiera's Government. Since her return to France under the Amnesty Act she has been most indefatigable in keeping herself before the public, having access to the columns of M. Rochefort's journal, constantly consulting with Socialists of the Geneva school, neglecting to get evidence in favor of the prisoners. Two
persons who had confessed that they had put a
corpse in the river with a view of passing it off
a fortnight for taking part in one of the Blaurose on their hind legs and cheered him.

qui demonstrations, and courting arrest and efying public authority on many occasions. On March 9 she appeared at midday on the Esplanade des Invalides, where a large number of workingmen, pickpockets and idlers had assembled in response to placards posted on the walls of the city. The avowed object of the gathering was the presentation of a petition to the public authorities, but measures had been taken by the police to disperse the crowd at once, Louise Michel, finding that the passage was blocked toward the Scine, put herself at the head of the throng and led the way toward the Boulevard St. Germain. A bystander offered to lend her a broom, but she declined to earry it, probably regarding it as an ignoble symbol of woman's domestic employment, and consequently as destitute of political significance. She unfurled a black flag, as indicative of the scarcity of bread and the expediency of labor strikes, and marched on, attended on either side by two men named Pouget and Mareuil. The crowd forced its way into a baker's shop, crying, "Bread, work, or bullets," Louise Michel remained outside, laughing heartily, flourishing the black flag, and screaming, Allez, allez." Encouraged by its leader, the mob entered two other shops and pillaged them, smashing the windows and distributing the loaves in the streets. By this time the police had gathered in force and the crowd was easily dispersed, Louise Michel's bodyguard of two making a desperate defence and covering her retreat. This was the offence for which Louise Michel

was tried at the Seine Assizes. The black flag was produced, the assault upon the shops was described by the aggrieved bakers and other witnesses. The identity of the woman in black, with her hard, masculine face and defiant gayety of manner, was established. She was charged with inciting the populace to pi lage, and when the evidence for the presecution was closed, she was allowed to conduct her defence in person. In response to questions from the beach, she proclaimed in a loud, decided tone that the workingmen's meeting would have been a quiet and orderly demonstration if the police had not interfered; that the pillage of three shops was nothing at all; and that the hungry have the right to take bread wherever they can find it, if they cling to life; and that it is better for active young men to busy themselves with incendiary and explosive materials and reading scientific reviews than to waste their time in cafés. Her first witness was M. Rochefort, who testified that seventy-one france in small change found on the person of Pouget, her chief accomplice, had been contributed for the families of the Lyons anarchists, and that she herself, when in exile with him in New-Caledonia, had been devoured by mosquitoes, had slept on the ground and eaten "just anything," and had given away her food and her stockings to the sick whom she was nursing. This testimeny, which the prisoner declared to be cruelly kind, was followed by equally irrelevant statements from one of M. Rochefort's assistants that Louise Michel was in the habit of carrying a pistol and was a person to be highly respected, and from one of her neighbors to the effect that an unknown man had called at her lodging one day and struck with his cane a woman who was taking care of her aged mother. Then came a violent harangue from the prisoner herself, in which she denounced the slaughter of the Communists, vindicated a woman's right to think and act like a man, ridsculed the charge of pillage, and entreated the court to punish her for her writings, rather than for laughing because a hungry mob helped sharing her grotesque view of this bread riot, sentenced her to six years' imprisonment and

to ten years' police supervision.

One of the most painful incidents of this trial was the recital of the misery caused by a thoughtless act of Louise Michel's associate, Pouget. He was charged, not only with defending her when the police sought to arrest the State says he brought this treatment upon her, but with having explosives in his possession himselt when he declined to "place himself in and with circulating a pamphlet urging soldiers far became self-conceit and self-assertion. It to set fire to their barracks and to murder their officers. Bundles of this abominable brochure had been sent by him to seven towns where military garrisons were stationed. In forwarding a package to Rheims, he represented it as There was also fear that the political having been sent by M. Martin, of the Rue Réaumur. Now it happened that a man of that name did live at the number indicated, and when the package was seized he and his wife large part of their leisure. But it was found and child were immediately imprisoned. His widow appeared at the trial to tell in broken accents how they had been unable to prove their innocence for a long time, how her husband had died of a broken heart, and how her child had fallen grievously sick from exposure in prison. Everybody in court was affected by this pathetic story save the man who had caused the misery and the hard-faced, smiling woman who had carried the black flag and tittered when the mob broke into the bakeries.

TAMMANY AND BUTLER,

Much billing and cooing is going on just now between the Tammany Democracy and Governor Butler of Massachusetts. It's twenty years almost since Tammany Democrats gave the General rotten apples in exchange for hard words in front of the City Hall. Things have changed since then-changed notably within the past three years. The same Tammany Democrats-they or their lineal descendantsare worshipping the General from afar; are calling on him to come and give them a "Long Talk"; are rising up to applaud at the mention of his name, and cheering him to the echo. The first public sign of this wondrous change was a month or two ago, when Mr. Kelly announced-prematurely, as afterward appeared-that Governor Butler would deliver the "Long Talk" before the society on the Fourth of July. In making the announcement Mr. Kelly explained that the Governor, though originally a member of Tammany, had for obvious reasons been absent from the meetings of the society for many years, but that all differences had now dis-appeared and he was again in full communion. The explanation and announcement were received with wild demonstrations of de-

The Governor, not being able to accept the invitation to deliver the "Long Talk," wrote a cooing letter of regret as full of "taffy" as his Harvard speech, in which he said his "incessant public duties" deprived him of the opportunity to prepare an address worthy the society, its history or its members. "He " who talks to Tammany," said the gentleman who caught Tammany's sour apple in the Park, "should weigh well his words, for he is before a 'Council of the Chiefs.' "The reading of the letter was greeted with tumultuous applause and at its close three times three cheers were given for Governor Butler. Ah. how times have changed! And then when the orator of the "Long Talk" wished to illustrate the powerlessness of the Press to in-jure popular idols in public esteem, no matter with what malice and malignity it pursues them, his more shining example, next, of course, to Mr. John Kelly, the "Boss" of the Hall and the occasion, was Governor Butler of Massa-chusetts. And again the Tammany Democrats

simply that Tammany is looking for a Presidential candidate and Governor Butler is looking for an organization that wants a candidate. The two have not exactly fallen in love with each other at first sight. They are too old and have been too long acquainted for that. But it is quite clear that each sees in the other something that can be used for their mutual advantage; hence these demonstrations of affection. From present appearances it is safe to say that the Tammany candidate for the Presidential nomination is Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachuseits. It is a happy combination, too.

A STUDENTS' REPUBLIC. The experiment of self-government by the students, which is to be tried in the old and conservative college at Amherst, has been put to the test at least once before, and with success. This was at the Illinois State University, at Urbana, of which Dr. J. M. Gregory, now one of the Civil Service Commissioners, was President, and he made public two years ago an interesting account of the workings of the plan. The Amberst system, it is stated, is to be of a government by a small Senate of students, numbering ten, representing all the classes, but drawing a majority from the upper classes, so as to give the body the weight of the maturer judgment of the older scholars. The President of the college is to preside at the meetings of the Senate and have the veto power. The Senators have been chosen, the stronger men among the students being selected, and the experiment is thus well under

The scheme of government at the Illinois college was somewhat elaborate. The proposition came from the President and Faculty and was unanimously accepted by the students. A constitution was adopted providing for the exercise of legislative power by the whole body of students, who made laws against various offences, such as gambling, drinking, disturbance, etc. Fines were fixed, ranging from a few cents to five dollars. The students elected a president, secretary, treasurer, etc., while the President of the college appointed a marshal and three judges. These latter constituted a college court, before which all violations of college law were tried without a jury. The President of the college had an absolute veto upon the acts of the legislature, and the Faculty retained the power to expel or suspend. The more mature of the young men were chosen to fill the offices, and the mischief-lovers, when the government had once been put in operation, found themselves confronted, not with the instructors, but with the organized sentiment of their fellow students. When the number of the students had doubled, the general assembly was found too large for legislative purposes, and a Senate of twenty-one members was substituted, the power of adopting amendments to the constitution being reserved to the larger body. Troublesome questions of jurisdiction that had arisen because so many of the students lived away from the college grounds were disposed of by making them all subject to the jurisdiction of the college courts during term time, whether they were on college territory

or not. This interesting system of government had been fairly succeasful for ten years when Dr. Gregory made his report upon it. It had survived in that period considerable opposition, both within the college and without. Several attempts to overthrow it by agitation among the students were defeated by overwhelming majorities. Once the question of the legality of the system was carried up to the Attorneyieneral of the State, who decided that the government was a committee or agent of the Faculty, and therefore legal. Those who supported it most heartily did not conceal their ense of some difficulties and dangers involved in it. The most serious of these seemed to be that self-respect and self-reliance carried too dency, just as it was found easy to stimulate the students to a proper degree of interest in the work when the novelty had worn off. excitements attending such a system, and the amount of time speat in its administration, would distract the students and take a that the excitements subsided as soon as the elections were over, as in larger politics, and that they were less frequent than "crises" in other colleges.

There are so many new ideas in the Westmany religions and so few gravies-that this experiment did not attract the attention it would have received in the East, where innovations are not so easy. Now that it is to be tried here the result will be instructive. The Western colleges often contain a large proportion of mature young men who have fought their way to an education and know the value of it; and this may have had something to do with the success of the Illinois plan. The Amherst experiment may show that the development of practical qualities to be gainedskill in weighing evidence, and judgment in deciding upon questions of policy and points of detail-will more than compensate for the time to be spent, and may make the students better fitted to deal with men when they leave the college for the world outside.

NATIONAL FINANCES,

The close of another fiscal year invites more attention than is usually given to the official statements from the Treasury. For it is generally felt that there is some danger of fluancial embarrassment this fall, and men in all branches of trade and industry are anxious to know how far the operations of the Treasury will help or hinder during the coming season. Many realize, too, that the Treasury itself hus been placed in a peculiar position by the continued coinage of silver and issue of silver certificates. There is a not unreasonable desire to know whether the dangers to which this course subjects us are likely to become imminent during the remainder of the calendar year.

The situation as to silver may be briefly stated. To date, the coinage of the standard dollar has amounted to \$147,255,899, of which only \$35,341,880 are in circulation. In June \$664,842 came in from circulation, and, with \$2,350,200 coined in that month, were added to the stock in the Treasury. Since July 1, 1882, the coinage has amounted to \$28,111,119, and the amount taken into circulation has been \$3,360,916, the remainder having been added to the useless stock on hand. There has been a large increase in the amount of silver certificates in circulation, from \$54,506,090 to \$72,620,686. But the amount of silver dollars lying in the Treasury not "represented" by certificates has increased from \$32,647,726 to \$39,293,333 during the fiscal year. This has not been a very rapid increase, and if one could be sure that the use of silver certificates would not diminish-in other words, that their redemption in gold would not be forced through the custom houses—the dan-ger from excessive coinage might be considered remote. At present, the amount of these certifi-

All this billing and cooing evidently means cates in use is larger than ever before, and there omething. And if it means anything it is is no definite indication of a disposition to restrict their use. But a popular feeling, such as now exists with regard to the trade dollar, might at any time cause an important reduction in the amount of these certificates or of standard dollars in use, and they can be really redeemed only by payments instead of gold at the custom bouses.

The gold belonging to the Treasury amounts to \$138,271,197 68, and the increase during the month has been \$4,553,094. This has been largely due to the delay in payments of pensions, which amounted in June to only \$1,000,000. One year ago the gold owned by the Treasury amounted to \$143,477,369 95, so that the actually available fund for redemption of notes and payment of debts has decreased about \$5,200,000 during the year. Nearly \$55,000,000 of gold certificates have been put into circulation during the year, against which the Treasury holds gold in trust. The amount of United States notes on hand is also about \$1,800,000 larger than it was a year ago. In effect, the Treasury has paid out during the year over \$5,000,000 of its gold in redeeming notes and in buying silver, besides putting out \$18,000,000 of promises to pay which are receivable instead of gold at the custom houses.

The nominal reduction of debt less cash in the Treasury was \$18,098,201 43 during the month of June, and \$137,823,253 24 during the fiscal year. But this reduction was evidently swelled by the non-payment of money appropriated for pensions, which still stands to that account and must presently be dishursed. The actual payment during the fiscal year on account of pensions was only \$66,075,034, while the appropriation was \$86,575,000. The receipts from customs were very large in June, moreover-about \$20,600,000. But for these circumstances the reduction of debt would have fallen below the \$120,000,000 estimated by Secretary Folger. It is evident that the revenue from customs will be large this month also, but there will be a material decrease in the internal revenue at once, and after this month probably a decrease in customs receipts.

If Secretary Folger adheres to the view of his duties which he has hitherto taken, there may well be a call for bonds without delay. The revenue in July will largely exceed expenditures, and, if the Secretary is not called upon to take any precautions on account of the steady change in the character of the reserve held, nor to hold back funds to pay pensions for which the money has been appropriated, the surplus can be applied to redemption of bonds. But it may perhaps be known at the Treasury, as it is not elsewhere, how fast the deferred payments of pensions can be made. If the Burean is ready to pay, and the money has been retained only on account of temporary reasons in the Treasury Department, there may be no surplus at present with which to redeem bonds. Nor is it wise continually to ignore the fact that the silver held by the Treasury is practically uscless. The gold reserve has been diminished during the past year, and would have been cut down much more had payment been made of the full amount appropriated for pensions. It is certainly undesirable to permit the gold reserve to be much further depleted, until it is certain that the coinage of silver will be stopped.

When the trade dollars were made no provision was made for their redemption. That is why trade ollars make us think of the promises that the Democracy of this State made in their platform at the Syracuse Convention of last year.

The Democratic National Committee would do well to issue promptly some such circular as this:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1883 WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1883.

To all Democratic Newspapers: Please see to it that the pressure upon your respective columns is so great us to leave you without room to publish the statement lately issued showing that the principal of the public debt has been reduced over a billion of dollars in the eighteen years since it reached its highest figure, and has been reduced from one bundred and fifty million dollars to fifty-one million dollars. The committee is of the opinion that this financial achievement constitutes a Republican campaign document whose force with the people cannot be broken by anything our side has to offer concerning Centralization and cognate Republican shortennings. We respectfully submit, therefore, that the nest thing you can do for the party is carefully to

the next thing you can do for the party is carefully to crowd out the statement. Truly yours.

THE DEMOGRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
P. S.—Continue to comment in scathing terms upon the disagreement of the Star Route jury.

The vigorous action of the Emigration Commis sioners at this port seems to have quickened Mr. Trevelyan's power of discernment. At the outset he would not admit that any Irish panpers had been furnished with passage tickets at the expense of the Government. He has now given orders to suspend grants of money wherever there is reason to believe that former immates of workhouses are among those who will take advantage of Government aid. His replies to inquiries on this subject in the House of mons on Thursday night onght to satisfy Americans that a painstaking effort will be made by the Crown officials in Ir-land to exclude paupers and workhouse "revolvers" from the benefits of free transportation to America.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, is reported to have said that the three things necessary for writing a novel are pen, ink and paper; the first to be used with brains, the second with im-agination and the third with generosity.

Franklin Simmons, the Maine sculptor, will sail for home from Naples to-day. He leaves his studio in Rome to spend a few weeks or months in this country every two or three years, in order, he says, that he may not become a stranger to his native land, its manners and customs.

There are now only three men in the British

House of Commons who were there when Victoria ascended the throne, forty-six years ago. They are Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Taibot, member for Glamorgaushire, and Mr. Villiers, member for Wolverhampton. Earl Grey is the only living member of the Cabinet that was in office at that

Dr. Edward Brooks, who recently resigned the principalship of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, brought his connection with that institution to a close at commencment, on Thursday, after a career of eleven years as professor of mathematics and seventeen years following as principal, during which time fully thirteen thousand students have come under his charge. He was presented on Wednesday with a series of complimentary and memorial resolutions by the alumni association of the school.

The oldest newspaper woman in the country is said to be Mrs. Harriet N. Prewett, who from 1848 to 1862 was Editor, proprietor, news-editor, book-Whig, afterward The Banner. At the same time she kept her own house and brought up her three fatheriess children. Finally her health gave way, and for twenty years she has been a helpiess invalid. She, however, continues to exercise her brain by composing poems and sketches, and is fond of talking of the auto-bellum days of the South, and the great leaders who then figured in Mississippi polities. Her cottage home is compared with that of Paul H. Hayng, inasmuch as it is embowered in honeysuckle vines and its walls within are covered with pictures clipped from the illustrated newspapers of the past twenty-five years.

During his administration the late Bishop Pinkney, of Maryland, added more than thirty new churches and chapels to the diocese, and trebled the missionary offerings. The past year was a very busy one, 1,300 persons being confirmed in it by him. The day before his death he told Dr. Lewin of his intention to ge to White Sulphur Springs, but and for twenty years she has been a helpless in-

of his intention to go to White Sulphur Springs, but added that he would not go until he had met his obligations to the poorer clergy of his dicesse, to whom he had pledged tail the salary he received. He said he had arranged with his brother-in-law,

book of his official acts, asying, "Here is the hoof of my official acts up to to-day, with all the paper in it." The last Episcopal gathering over which the Bishop presided by virtue of his office was the late Episcopal Centenary, held in Baltimore.

Justice McArthur now and then gives the Su-preme Court of the District of Columbia comethics to smile at—laughing being forbidden. Recently a certain lawyer, of whose abilities the Justice has not a high opinion, had a complicated case below him, and introduced many witnesses, made a long argument and referred to about a hondred law books which were stacked about him. Seeing, how-ever, that the Justice was not much impressed by his efforts, he at last said that if his Honor was no his efforts, he at last said that if his Honor was not satisfied, and would make any suggestion of any further testimony or authority that should be produced, he would most gladly comply. "Y-y-ges said the Justice, "there is one t-t-thing m-m-more you should p-p-produce here, and I think that p-p-perhaps you m-might win your e-c-case." The lawyor quickly answered that he would furnish it, whatever it was. "W-w-well, theu." was the rejoiner, "I w-w-would r-r-recommend that you hire a f-f-first-class l-l-lawyer!"

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President returned to Washington from New-York last night, on the late

Washington from New-York last night, on the late train, and went directly to the Soldiers' Home...... Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazau has gone to Loudon, Vs.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Swedes will celebrate this month the four-hundredth anniversary of the first establish of a printing-press in their country. John W. Kepler, one of the famous twin

brothers, of Bucks County, Penn., is dead. Bernard Kepler still retains a considerable degree of health and vigor, and his body is straight and shapely. The brothers were born on March 27, 1792, on the farm in Plumstead Township, near Gardonville, which has been their homs ever since.

A Philadelphia policeman patrolling his beat A Philadelphia policeman patrolling his beat near the Race-st, wharf at an early hour on Thursday morning heard a cry for neip, ran to the water's edge and soon descried a man awimining stoutly toward him. When he had been pulled over the edge of the dock and recovered his breath, the man gave his name as Gustavas Bunstave, and in response to inquiries, said: "Vell, you see, I shust wanted to die, and dat was how I come to shump in." When the polleeman asked him why he had been so anxions to get ashore, the Teuton philosophically repited: "Vell, you see, I was able to a philosophically repited: "Vell, you see, I was able to a philosophically repited: "Vell, you see, I was able to a philosophically repited: "Vell, you see, I was able to a philosophically for nearly seventy years as the Capitol of New York State is about to pass away. Capitol Commissioner

State is about to pass away. Capitol Commissioner State is about to pass away. Capitol Commissioner Perry has invited proposals for its purchase and removal, the work to be fluished before the 1st of next October. It was completed in 1814 at a cost of \$110,635 42—a sum that appears ridiculously small when compared with the money now lavished on public buildings. But the ol! Capitol, though an unpretentious structure, is rich in historic associations. Its existence covers two-thirds of the perfod Now-York has been a free and independent State. It is doubtful if the executive chamber of any other State building in the country has known the presence of so many men prominently identified with the Nation's history as the Governor's room in the southeast corner of the old Capitol. Here have sat southeast corner of the old Capitol. Here have ast Daniel D. Tompkins. De Witt Clinton. Mertin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Silas Wright, Edwin D. Morgan, Hamilton Fish, Washington Hunt, Horatio Seymour, John A. Dix, Samuel J. Tilden, Alonzo B. Cornell and others whose fame is as wide as the country. The disappearance of the old building, interwoven as it is intimately with the biatory of the Stale and Nation, cannot but cause many regrafful pangs. And generations will have to pass away before the new structure, with all its aplendors of architecture, can hope to have entwined about it the associations which now gather around its deserted and dismantled rival.

On August 19 Robert Caskey will complete

On August 19 Robert Caskey will complete fifty years of constant service as masstant warden of the Western Poulientiary of Pennsylvania—a period of ser-Western Poulientiary of Pennsylvania—a period of service said to be without a parallel in prison records. Mr. Caskey has lived several years beyond the Biblical limit but is still a hale and hearty man. "Yes, I have had some fights," he said the other day to a reporter. "The worst I ever had was with a prisoner named Duffy. I went into his cell and he asked me if I was prepared to die. I laughed, and told sim I had no trouble with him, but he answered: 'I have sworn to kill the first mun that came in here.' With that he naked, 'Have you a knife?' 'No,' said I, 'I haven't.' 'Well, take this,' he said. He had got two shoe knives from the shop and fastened them in a piece of blekery broom-stick, a blade sticking out each way. Then he had fashioned blades for another such weapon from the hinges of his bed. It was this knife he threw to me when he said 'take this,' and as quick as that he girock at me with the graife he kept. There we were. It was dinner time and no one about, and tike two duellists we faced each other. He missed me the first time, and on his second blow his knife passed between my left arm and my body. I shut down on it, and the Most High helped me hold it there. Duffy had my other hand and I contint's sirike, but he was in the same fix. Then we struggled, neither speaking. Twice we went down, but without broaking our holds, and I neyer mought of shouting. Finally, in kicking about the cell, we knocked over the beuch and the noise was heard by the chaplam. He ran down and assistance came that overpowered Duffy. Both of us were worn out, but heither was cu." said. He had got two shoe-knives from the shop and were worn out, but neither was cut."

PUBLIC OPINION.

WHEN THE TRADE DOLLAR WAS LEGAL-TENDER.

A reporter of THE New-York TRIBUNE represents Mr. Acton, Assistant United States Tressurer, as saying of the trade deltar that "it is not money; it was not made as money." If Mr. Acton made this statement he was nistaken. The trade deltar was not only "made as money," but made a legal-tender to the extent of \$5 by the law authorizing its coinage. It was not fill three years after the passage of the act that the legal-tender clutter in it was repealed.

NO DEMOCRATIC INDORSEMENT OF CIVIL SER-VICE REFORM.

From The Boston Herald (Ind.)

No Democratic convention held this year has indorse i the principle and method of the Pendleton bill, though, before it was passed, they were very free with resolutions in its favor. The untoxication of unexpected successes has not left them with wit or decease enough to conceal their purposes. They are going in with a whoop for "a clean sweep." All right. Let them keep it up, and they will be swept clean into their last dirty ditch.

PROTECTION JUDGED BY ITS RESULTS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

As a system must be judged by its practical effects, we may eafoly point to the present unexampled prosperous condition of the United States as evidence of the advantages of judicious protection. If young men who have come upon the stage of action within the last ten years will study the history of the last half country they will not bikely to aid in the experiment of free trade, and thereby place the affairs of their country on a sea of uncertainty.

trade, and thereby place the affairs of their country on a sea of uncertainty.

PROSPECTS FOR REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

From The Reshester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

The Republican party is being welded together by he nocratic fatuity. There is a instinable dream of Democratic administration, which alone, is sufficient to explain the revived real of Republicans, both for their faith, and for the organization through which that fasts is enunciated. It is not necessary to discuss the question as 10 whether the defeat of the Republicans in the State elections of 1882 was deserved; but it is certain that the discipline of defeat has been wholesome. It has at once curbed the protonsions of self-constituted leaders, has evoked, from factional disturbances, the beain spirit of conciliation between elements hitherto antagonistic to each other, and has stimulated a consideration for the virtues rather than a criticism of the mistakes of citaer. It has shown that the party, as a whole, must maintain the highest standards of political settion, and that it cannot be insensible to the best demands of the hour. The discipline endured has both comented and purified the party. Hereafter these will be no groping among the ashes of piete controversics, but there will be bold and positive disciplinations of principles which all true Republicans hold, and to which the intelligent, independent voter must yield his cortial assent.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. John S. Clarke has appeared at the Opera Comique, Loudon, in "The Comedy of Errore and "Among the Breakers."

Opera Comique, London, in "The Comedy of Errore" and "Among the Breakers."

Mr. Bancroft will give a dinner at the Garrick Clue. In honer of Henry Irving—to which leading and representative actors only will be invited—to signalize Mr. Irving's departure for America.

Lawrence Barrett will begin the next season on August 27, at the Star Theatre, in this city,—presenting here Mr. Boker's tragedy of "Francesca de Rimint." The marriage of Mr. Barrett's daughter, Mass Mary Barrett,—to attend which the father has just sailed for Germany,—will occur at Stuttgare on July 21.

Mr. Saaltield has organized a summer concert company, of which Signor Brignoli is a member. The company will visit the chief summer resorts, including those of Canada. Signor Brignoli's new march and serenade will be produced for the first time in public at these concerts.

at these concerts.

Mr. Max Strakosch will open his Twentythird Street Theatre on August 20 with the new opers.
"Zonobia," written by Mr. S. G. Pratt, of Chicago.
"Zenobia," was first produced last winter in Chicago.
"Zenobia" was first produced last winter in Chicago.
"Zenobia" was first produced last winter in Chicago.
"Lenobia" was first produced last winter in Chicago.
"In Monday evening next "Prince Methusalem"
will be given for the first time at the Casino, as which
theatre the last performance of "The Queen's Lace
finanter-shiel" will seem this evening. On
this occasion the heautiful apper portions of the
summer-series of promesness concerts.

A London letter in the last number of The
American Art Journal engur "Mattern have genesse a